(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether any of these suggestions have been incorporated in the newly an nounced export policy;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and also of those which have not found favour of Government; and

(e) what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : a) Yes, Sit.

(b) to (e) In order to increase exports, the Government have taken major steps for liberalisation of trade which include provision of export linked imports, reduction of import licensing, strengthening export incentives, removal of procedural irritants through simplification of policy and procedures, and pruning of negative list of Exports. In 1993-94 Budget, the system of market determined unified exchange rate has been introduced and customs and excise duties on many raw materials and capital goods have been reduced. The interest rate on rupee export credit has been reduced by one percentage point and the interest tax in the case of export credit from banks has been waived. Banks have been asked to ensure that export credit amounts to atleast 10% of their total advances by the end of June, 1993. Besides, 34 commodities have been identified as "Extreme Focus" sectors for a special export thrust abroad. The Exim Policy 1992-97 has been amended to include a scheme of EOU's for Agricultural and allied sectors who export at leas* 50% of their produce. The definition of 'manufacture' and 'capital goods' has been extended to include agricultural and allied activities. This generally covers the items listed in the 10-podnt plan.

National consensus on the DunkeP.s proposals

50. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI :
CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any attempts to find a national consensus on the Dunkel's proposal of GATT;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, indicating Government's aims and views on patents, publications and farm products;

(e) whether Government are also under heavy pressure under super 301 clause;

(d) if so, in what manner these onslaughts and dangers to Indian economy are being met; and

(e) whether Government propose to issue a white paper on the subject for public education ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) Government had constituted a Group of Ministers which held consultations with political parties, trade and industry, economists, journalists and academicians in February, 1992 to ascertain their views on the Dunkel proposals, Government alsot initiated discussions in the Lok Sabha on these proposals on 23 December, 1992 and during the discussions it was decided that consultations would be held with political parties. Consultations have already been held with CPI, CPI(M) Janata Dal, Janata Party, Samajwadi Janata Party and Telugu Desam during February & March, 1993. It is proposed to broaden the consultations by inviting trade unions and farmer's organization also.

In 1992 the United States withdrew benefits under the Generalized Scheme of Preferences from India on chemical items in Chapters 28—38 of the Harmonized Systems. It also designated India as a 'Priority foreign country under the Special 301 provision of its trade laws. Both actions were stated to have been taken on grounds of allegedly weak intellectual property protection in India, particularly on patents. The annual report of the United States Trade Representative on Foreign Trade Barriers, released on 31st March 1993, has also alleged weak intellectual property protection, particularly on patents and barriers in the area of trade in goods

and services in India. Intellectual property rights issues arc being negotiated in the Uruguay Round. Government have com-Knineated to the US that the Uruguay Round negotiations provide the best mechanism for resolving these issues.

There is no proposal for issuing a white paper on the subject.

खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्यात पर उपकर

51. **श्री महेश्वर सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1991-92 और 1992-93 के वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्यात से कितना उपकर अर्जित किया गया;

(ख) क्या ''एपीडा'' के माध्यम से फलों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने हेतु संबद्ध उत्पादकों, व्यापारियों और संस्थाओं पर भी उपर्युक्त आय में से कुछ धनराशि खर्च की जाती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान विभिन्न मदों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई;

(घ) क्या ''एपीडा'' ने मांग की है कि उपर्युक्त धनराशि ''एपीडा'' को दी जाए; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) कृषि वस्तुओं के संबंध में इस समय उपकर विभिन्न उपकर अधिनियमों के तहत एकत्र किया जा रहा है जैसे कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम, 1940 (1940 का अधिनियम सं. 27), उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम, 1966 (1966 का अधिनियम सं. 15) और विभिन्न वस्तु बोर्ड अधिनियम-जैसे मसाला उपकर अधिनियम, 1986, एपीडा उपकर अधिनियम, 1985, एम्पीडा उपकर अधिनियम, तम्बाकू उपकर अधिनियम, 1975 आदि । वर्ष 1991-92 तथा 1992-93 के दौरान एकत्र उपकर निम्नानुसार रहा :—

(करोड़ रु०)

मद	1991–92	1992–93
1. काफी	2.57	2.46
2. तम्बाकू (अनिर्मित)	2.36	1.57
3. खली एवं आटा	0.48	1.40
4. समुद्री उत्पाद	8.91	11.02
5. काजू गिरी	3.18	3.28
6. काली मिर्च	0.37	0.38
7. इलायची अधिनियम, 1965	0.11	0.11
8. इलायची (ए०पी० उपस्कर)	0.57	0.12
9. अन्य कृषि उत्पाद	9.50	12.39

स्रोत : बजट 1993-94 की आय ।

(ख) कृषि एवं प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम, 1985 (1986 का 3) के तहत, सीमा शुल्कों की आय को पहले भारत की समेकित निधि में जमा किया जाएगा और इस संबंध में यदि कानून सम्मत संसदीय विनियोग में ऐसी व्यवस्था है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी वसूली में से वसूल करने के खर्चे काटकर शेष राशि में से उतनी राशि समय-समय पर प्राधिकरण को दे सकती है जो वह एपीडा अधिनियम, 1985 के उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग हेतु उपयुक्त समझे । एपीडा को इस प्रकार आबंटित राशि का उपयोग एपीडा अधिनियम की अनुसूची के अंतर्गत आने वाले उत्पादों के निर्यात संवर्धन से संबंधित विकासात्मक कार्यकलापों के लिए किया जाता है ।